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PARIS.-Klosque No. 12. Near Grand Hotel.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

LOCAL NEWS .- The City and Suburban News Bures of the Ustree Puess and New York Associated Paess is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

The Battle Cry.

The battle cry of the Cuban patriots all through the war has been "Cuba Libre!" Free Cuba. They have not cried "Cuba for Reform," or "Cuba on the Cleveland Plan," or "Cuba and a New Tariff," or "Cuba and Surrender," or even "Cuba and the Abarzuza law!"

Shouting the battle cry of "Cuba Libre!" tens of thousands of Cubans have engaged in battle, and thousands of them have fallen. The machete has been drawn and the charge has been made under that cry; the victory often won under it; in retreat it has yet been heard; the wounded revolutionist has raised it as he lay in the field; the dying patriot has uttered the sacred words. In every province of the island, among its hills, in its forests, amid its swamps, the cry, shrill or hoarse, has resounded For two years it has never ceased to reverberate through Cuba. It has inspired the combatants for freedom; it has brought terror to the conscript soldlery of Spain. The aged GOMEZ has often stirred his army with the cry; the invincible MACEO always met the foe with it; the veteran CALIXTO GARCIA rallies his men with it; it was the last saying of the magnanimous José MARTI when shot at the front near Dos Rios.

Can it be supposed that the hallowed cry of "Cuba Libre !" will die away, or that it is to give place to "Cuba and the Cleveland hocus-pocus," or "Cuba and the Abarzuza shuffle "?

The news from Cuba has not been such as to lead any one to believe that the old cry is to be changed. We could almost as soon believe that the murdered patriots would rise from their graves and cry "Cuba for WEYLER!"

The day for Free Cuba will come, sure as the Gem of the Antilles sparkles on the bosom of the ocean. Let not the American Congress cause its coming to be delayed!

Gomez and Independence.

Madrid is just now interested in the pub-Meation there of a letter addressed by Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ to Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, a few days before the latter, being relieved from command in Cuba, returned to Spain. The communication seems not to have reached MARTINEZ CAMPOS at that time, but to have been handed to his successor. Gen. GOMEZ himself gave a copy of it to the newspaper printed by the patriot Government, and it was there published as long ago as last August.

The point of special interest just now is the relation of this letter to the statement recently made at Washington that Secretary OLNEY had received information leading him to believe that Gen. GOMEZ would not be indisposed to accept Mr. CLEVELAND'S plan of peace on the basis of home rule.

In the letter written by GOMEZ last January we find nothing to support such an inference. "Cuba as a colony is already lost to Spain," he writes to MARTINEZ CAM-Pos. All Spain's efforts to save it must be utterly useless, "resolved, as we are, not to yield one single point until we have accomplished our purpose: liberty." He addressed Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS as the one Spaniard who must appreciate this, and his object was to secure, on proper terms, Spain's own acknowledgment of Cuba's independence.

We know of nothing that indicates any subsequent change in this patriot leader's high aim, or any willingness to compromise upon home rule under the odious Spanish "Cuba is able, and wishes," he wrote, "to be like the other countries of America." An acknowledgment now by our own Congress that she had achieved her independence might really smooth the way to peace, since Spain could fustly find in declaration from Cuba's powerful neighbor a reason for abandoning warlike offorts, and accepting a liberal indemnity for withdrawing her troops.

The Right of Clearance for Cuba.

The refusal of the Spanish Consul at Jacksonville to authenticate the manifests of the steamers Commodore and Dauntless has not made, and could not legally make, any difference in the duty of our Collector at that port to speed them on their way.

Under the Spanish laws an American ship must, if a question comes up as to her entrance into a Cuban port, have on her papers the vise of the Spanish Consul in the port from which she clears; and the refusal of Consul Soulis, under the instructions of Minister DUPUY DE LOME, to certify the manifests of the Commodore and the Dauntless, will doubtless prevent them from entering the ports of Cienfuegos and Neuvitas, for which they have been cleared.

That, however, is a matter of Spanish municipal law with which we have nothing to do. It appears that among the trade restrictions imposed upon Cuba is one against the introduction of arms and ammunition there without a permit from the Governor-General. That course is clearly within the power of Spain, and, on the strength of it, the Spanish authorities have withheld their endorsement from the Commodore's manifest, so practically refusing to let her enter any Cuban port.

But an American clearance does not rest for its validity on a Spanish visé. Nor does a Spanish restriction upon the methods of importing arms and munitions into Cuba have the slightest effect on our laws relating to their export. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Horsa case covers the ground in the specific case of Cuba at the present moment, while Attorney-General HARMON, who once declared it to be highly discourteous to Spain to hold meetings of sympathy here for Cuba, yet recently laid down this as the law.

"The mere sale or shipment of arms and munition of war by persons in the United States to persons in Cuba is not a violation of international law, however strong a suspicion there may be that they are to be used in the insurrection against the Spanish Govern-ment. Individuals in the United States have a right to sell such articles to whomsoever may choose to buy

It is clear, therefore, that they could law-

Commodore to President CISNEROS or Gen. GOMEZ. And, in fact, it is stated that a cargo of rifles, cartridges, giant powder, electric batteries, drugs, and clothing is consigned, on the Commodore's papers, to

SALVADOR CISNEROS, Clenfuegos. Here may come in the question whether clearance papers for these ports might have been refused, on the ground of the notorious facts of hostilities in the island and Spain's possession of the ports. On this point, however, we have the decisive words of a great authority, WILLIAM L. MARCY, in a letter to Mr. ALMONTE forty years "There is no law of the United States which authorizes the refusal of a clearance to a vessel bound to a port in a state of insurrection, or the imposition of any penalty for the entrance of a United States vessel into such a port for commercial purposes only." Thus the granting of clearance papers to the Commodore by our authori-

ties was an imperative duty. The result of a regular clearance by these authorities, combined with the practical refusal of the Spanish authorities to allow the Commodore to enter the port for which she has cleared, will next be seen. Meanwhile we have on record the first clearance ever made by United States officials of arms and munitions openly avowed to be for the use of the patriots seeking to overthrow Spanish rule in Cuba.

A Peculiar "Intimation," and the Result of It.

In the message which Mr. CLEVELAND sent to Congress on Dec. 7, he remarked that "is was intimated by this Government to the Government of Spain some months ago" that if Spain were to offer a measure of home rule to the insurgents, and if the insurgents were to accept it, "the United States would endeavor to find a way of guaranteeing its execution."

We have taken the pains to ascertain what length of time was comprised in Mr. CLEVE-LAND's "some months." It was in the first week of April last that the "intimation' was conveyed to Spain. The length of time between that week and the first week in December, when Mr. CLEVELAND intimated to Congress that he had sent an intimation to Spain, was eight months. At the time of the intimation, WEYLER had been in Cuba between six and seven weeks, as successor to Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, the unsuccessful Spanish commander. It was winning time for the revolutionists, who were exceedingly active, defeating the enemy in almost every encounter, fighting their way from the east to the west, and menacing the city of Havana. It was a very bad time for the Spaniards, whose troops took refuge in the garrison towns, and sought for safety at the Mariel trocha, while WEYLER spent his days in calling upon Spain for reënforcements, and in executing, so far as was possible, those decrees which he had issued for the purpose of terrorizing the inhabitants. Never at any previous period of the Cuban war had Spain been in such a plight as she was in at that time of the month of April when Mr. CLEVELAND intimated to the Spanish Government that he entertained a desire to serve it. Never at any previous period of the war had the Cubans been so exultant and so hopeful of independence as they were at that time in April when Mr. CLEVELAND "intimated' to Spain his desire that she would offer the insurgents a measure of reform which perhaps would lead them to lay down their arms and submit to Spanish rule.

Spain was informed of Mr. CLEVELAND'S endeavor to find a way" at a time when, one might think, such an endeavor would have been of interest to her. She was in dire adversity when Mr. CLEVELAND intimated to her how she could get relief, and retain her supremacy in Cuba.

In the first instance, the intimation was conveyed to the Spanish Minister at Washington, Mr. DUPUY DE LOME, by Secretary OLNEY. During a "friendly consultation these parties, on or about April of the past year, Mr. OLNEY presented to the Minister a written memorandum containing propositions in the interest of Spain identical with those of which Mr. CLEVE-LAND gave information to Congress eight months afterward in his message of Dec. 7. Upon examining the written memorandum drawn up by Mr. OLNEY, under instructions from Mr. CLEVELAND, the Spanish Minister first observed that Mr. CLEVELAND had intimated that Spain ought to grant reforms to Cuba, as one of the conditions of the maintenance of Spanish rule in the colony. This was a matter upon which the Minister was unable to speak in other than a general manner. He represented that his Government would doubtless give attention to the existing reform law when it could be put into effect with safety; but he could not furnish any information as to the character to the time at which they could be carried out in Cuba; for these were matters that must wait upon the will of the Government at Madrid. The amiability of the Spanish Minister upon the occasion when he made this statement was most marked, and his language was favorably received by the Secretary of State. The Secretary gave assurance to the Minister that Mr. CLEVELAND's advices from Cuba were unpropitious for the insurgents, who, indeed, had failed to gain the support of the more conservative members of the community in Cuba. The Minister was further informed by the Secretary that Mr. CLEVELAND

down their arms." As Mr. DUPUY DE LOME was not empowered to enter into negotiations upon the lines indicated by Mr. CLEVELAND, the next thing in order at Washington was the "intimation from this Government to the Government of Spain." It was embodied in the written memorandum" which Mr. OLNEY had submitted to the Spanish representative at Washington. Premier CANOVAS had it in hand at an early date in the month of April. At that time, however, the energies of the Madrid Government were fully employed in providing for the shipment of a new and powerful army to Cuba. Reënforcements to the number of 60,000 men were to be sent there with all possible expedition, so that WEYLER might begin a campaign before the opening of the rainy season, which campaign, it was expected, would be brought to a successful conclusion before the coming of that season. No suggestions from the outside were destred. When the rebels were crushed by an overwhelming force, Mr. CLEVELAND's "memorandum" could be laid aside without reply, and his "intimation" reserved

In his message of Dec. 7 Mr. CLEVELAND informed Congress that "no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish Government." As to the indefinite response, we have reason for conceiving that it bore a close resemblance to that which was made by Mr. DUPUY DE LOME when Secretary OLNEY presented him with a copy of the memoranfully sell the arms of the Dauntless and the dum prepared for transmission to Madrid.

for future consideration.

Spain could make no promises to the American Government, even though that Government had offered to undertake to help her in such a way as to preserve her sov-

ereignty in Cuba. At the time of the delivery of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's message to Congress last month, two-thirds of a year had passed since he conveyed the intimation-memorandum to Premier Canovas. It was manifest that the Premier had never regarded this intimation as one of a pressing character. We might as well refrain from charging him with discourtesy. He has frequently given expression to his admiration for CLEVELAND; but, as he had not asked for CLEVELAND's help, he had a Spanish right, under the circumstances, to ignore the intrusive and impertinent offer of it.

Very heavy reënforcements were sent to Cuba by Spain, immediately after the Cleveland intimation reached Madrid. It was made manifest by the Spanish Government that it had a plan of its own, unlike Mr. CLEVELAND'S, for dealing with the insurgents in Cuba, and for confirming Spain's supremacy there. As for that campaign of WEYLER'S army, which was to be undertaken last spring and carried to success before the rainy season, it was never begun. Nothing was done by the Spanish troops between April and November, except to offer such resistance as they could to the attacks that were made by the insurgents. Spain gained no advantage at all, and suffered many reverses. At last, about two months ago, WEYLER set out with a heavy body of troops to attack Gen. MACEO in the western part of Cuba. What do we know of his operations, or what does Spain know, beyond the plot against the person of MACEO! Not any considerable force of revolutionists has been beaten; not any success for Spain has been won. The revolutionists yet hold and control the greater part of Cuba. We shall probably soon hear that the main army under Gen. GOMEZ, now in the east, has set out upon its march toward Havana.

There are again, at the opening of another year, dismal prospects for Spain in Cuba. There is another opportunity for CLEVE-

LAND to help Spain. We have now reason for believing that Mr. CLEVELAND's services are in better demand at this time by Spain than they were in the early months of the past year. In his message CLEVELAND gave us a draft of his plan for perpetuating Spanish authority in Cuba, and Premier Canovas, as we know by despatches from Madrid, has recently thought again of that plan. He has become convinced that it may not be wholly worthless, after all. The execution of it, if it could be executed, would be calamitous for Cuba, but most serviceable for Spain. It provides that Spain shall recover her lost sovereignty in Cuba, and that Cuba shall be swindled by a new "reform law."

Now is the time for Seffor Canovas to re call Mr. CLEVELAND'S " written memorandum" from its resting place, and mark closely its sympathetic "intimation." Let him, however, ask Mr. CLEVELAND whether he still believes he can induce the Cuban revolutionists to give up their struggle for independence and submit to Spain. Are they likely to do so at the instigation of a discredited American President who will be relieved of all responsibility in less than two months ?

Spain now needs CLEVELAND'S help against the revolution far more than she needed it when first offered nine months ago. CLEVE-LAND is not less desirous of helping Spain out of her plight at this time than he was early in the past year, when Cuba's successes against Spain justified her hope that the day of liberation and independence was at hand.

From first to last CLEVELAND has been an enemy of Cuban freedom, and the most serviceable ally of Spain in her remorseless war upon a brave people struggling to liberate their country from her abominable and destructive rule.

A Field for Investigation.

Here are three or four questions that require answers. Until they are answered, the history of the CLEVELAND Administration, in regard to Spain and Cuba, cannot be accurately or intelligently written.

I. What impulse or motive or exterior influence led Mr. CLEVELAND and his Secretary of State to make a sensational specialty. in the summer of 1895, of the collection of the ancient Mora claim against the Spanish Government; a debt of \$1,500,000 to which Mr. CLEVELAND had seemed perfectly indifferent during fifty-four months of his first and second terms?

II. What impulse or motive or exterior influence prompted the threat that this nation would proceed to drastic measures, if this old obligation, acknowledged by the debtor away back in December, 1886, was of the reforms that might be granted, or as | not paid by Spain at once in the hour of her greatest financial embarrassment?

III. What influence procured the publication, in newspapers friendly to Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Administration, of the distinct warning to Spain that unless she paid over the \$1,500,000 in a hurry, the CLEVELAND Administration would ask Congress for authority to interfere in Cuba; this being coupled with the hardly less distinct intimation that the reward for prompt payment of the Mora indemnity might be "our abstention from practical intervention in behalf of the Cuban insurrection?"

IV. Who got the Mona money finally, after it had been wrung out of Spain's alstands ready to urge the insurgents to lay most empty coffers by a process closely resembling blackmail? Did the \$1,500,000 go to the Monas or to a Mona syndicate? And if there was a Mona syndicate behind the claim, who composed that syndicate, so successful in its methods of collecting old debts, so potent at the White House, so uncompromising at the State Department, and so trium phant at Madrid?

Stop this Nonsense!

The Rapid Transit Commission, so denominated officially, has now announced a brand-new plan and a brand-new route for an underground railroad in New York, to be built at the cost of the people, estimated by Mr. ORR, the President of the commis-

sion, at \$35,000,000. The plan, we are told, is put out "tenta tively;" but no scheme for such a hopeless undertaking can go further than the stage of mere conjecture. Exactly how it could be carried into execution and what would be its cost are matters of guesswork purely. Mr. ORR's so-called estimate has no basis of ascertained fact or probability on which to rest. It is nothing more than a mere guess, which engineers competent to consider the subject would not risk their professional reputation by making. It represents, moreover, the judgment of a commission of men whose previous opinions upon the matter have been proved to be valueless, and whose conclusions have been set aside by judicial decision as dangerous to the credit of the city and unworthy of respect.

As to the probable revenue derivable from the suggested underground railroad, there

is less doubt. There is a better basis for an estimate. It being evident that the discomforts of travelling through such a tunnel would confine its passenger traffic to longdistance travel, the chances of getting any profit from the undertaking, or even obtaining a shadow of interest on its cost to the city, are not discoverable. Of course, people would not go down to travel through a tunnel except under the compulsion sheer necessity. The preference for the free and open air and light is universal, unless, perhaps, among troglodytes. Only those who could not get to and from their homes in a reasonable time without sacrificing themselves by taking the journey through the bowels of the earth, would submit to the hardship which the Rapid Transit Commission would impose on them. The sole travel an underground railroad could expect to get would be that to the more remote districts to the north of the Harlem River. If any unfortunates could not squeeze themselves into the elevated cars, the cable cars, and the electric cars, they might be driven by dire necessity to go down into the tunnel as being preferable to immediate suicide in order to escape from the misery of their lot. But everybody who could keep out of it, would be sure to avoid the punishment this futile Rapid Transit Commission would inflict on the public of New York at a cost to them estimated at \$35,000,000, but which probably would be very much more, and so much more as to constitute a menace to the solvency of the city. The short-distance travel that pays a profit would all go elsewhere, and only the longdistance travel, on which there is no profit, would be securable by the underground road; and only so much of that as was absolutely forced to bear the wrong.

That is simple common sense. Who is there that is going to travel daily to and from his home through a hole in the ground if there is any way of making the journey above ground ?

This new proposition of the Rapid Transit Commission is only a new evidence of the uselessness of that body of very respectable gentlemen, and the utter impossibility of their ever devising a practicable system of rapid transit within the limitations to which they have so stubbornly confined themselves. If their plan were practicable, and if the money of the people could be safely invested in it, private capital would rush into competition to get the chance of carrying it out; but, in fact, this commission is only in existence because private capital would not touch an undertaking manifestly so profitless.

The time has come to stop the nonsense The Rapid Transit Commission has demonstrated its incapacity to deal with the problem, and the futility of all its propositions to solve it by constructing an underground railroad. When it has been dissolved finally, there will be an opportunity to settle the question satisfactorily in the only way in which, obviously, it can be settled; and that is by improving, extending, and increasing the rapid transit facilities and methods which we already have, and which have proved to be the most agreeable and desirable offered in any of the great capitals of the world.

Get rid of the Rapid Transit Commission! Save the credit of the city and the American reputation for common sense!

Governor Black's Speech.

The brief inaugural address of Governor BLACK is a manly utterance whose sincerity and elevation of sentiment will command the respect of the whole people.

It is peculiarly refreshing that such sentiments should be uttered at a time when feeble minds and suspicious and debilitated spirits are seeking to spread fears of political decadence, which are only symptoms of their own decadence and the flaccidity of their moral and intellectual muscle.

It shows that a full-grown and strong man entered upon the duties of the Governorship yesterday; a man who will be brave enough and sturdy enough to resist and spurn the influences to which feebler natures have yielded so pusilianimously.

Governor BLACK seems to be of the mettle of which there is special need at this time. The people are tired of political slops. They want strong meat for men.

Levi Parsons Morton.

Mr. MORTON became Governor of New York with a most enviable reputation as a public man; and he leaves that office with his reputation enhanced. In return for the wisdom, faithfulness, and high mindedness which he has bestowed upon politics during many years past, the public give to him their admiration, approval, and the rarer feeling of affection.

To our mind the proudest place Mr. MORTON ever held was as the candidate of the Empire State for Presidential honors in the troubled year of 1896. His long influence upon public affairs has been far larger and more valuable than appeared through his official experience. The public praise and respect for him are sincere, general, and earnest.

There would seem to be no practical way of completing the formalities incident to the complete official absorption of Wakefield, Williamsbridge, West Chester, and Woodlawn into New York, for so soon as one question of dispute between their local authorities and those of this city is settled another appears to spring up. This city, as it existed prior to the annexation of these villages from Westchester county on July 1, 1893, claims a small balance of \$13,000 due to it for tax collections. About \$570 of this sum is claimed from the Supervisor of the town of West Chester, who now writes to Comptroller Firch declaring that so far from being in the city's debt there is actually due him \$790.12, which sum he hopes will be paid with more promptness than he has observed in other similar cases. The Receiver of Taxes of Wakefield, who was called upon for \$1,000, has sent a letter in reply declaring that if Wakefield owes New York \$1,000 "he is not aware of it." This is a very remarkable controversy, and it does not indicate a harmonious spirit in the newly added districts, or a due appreciation of the boon which has been conferred upon them by annexation.

The problem of getting projectiles for infantry arms which will be sufficiently effective, with the small calibres in vogue, is one that has engaged the attention of foreign armies as well

as our own. The penetrative power of all the new magazine arms, with their smokeless powders, is admitted; the only difficulty is in regard to their "stopping powers." In the Unitral campaign the Lee-Metford rifle bullet was thought to be deficient in this respect. Tribesmen hit by it would sometimes still go forward. Accordingly Capt. BERTIE-CLAY of the Dum Dum factors invented a bullet which has been tried at Mee rut during the present month, at the annual rifle meeting where most of the Punjah and Ben gal regiments are represented. In this bullet the metaliic covering at the point is thinned s as slightly to expose the lead core, spreading the latter on impact and making a larger hole.

In the practical experiments as carried out at Meerut, it was found that, while the bullet at present in use drills a clean hole through a tar get, nearly uniform in diameter, the exit hole of

the new bullet is much larger than the entrance. and the bullet itself " is either mushroomed, or the nickel shell and lead have parted company." The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times especially notes the havor made in the carcasses of sheep by the new bullet, the effect being somewhat like that which is produced by explosive bullets. The result has been a conclusion that the new bullet is sufficiently mur

derous to obviate the objections to the old one. It may be worth while to observe that our own ordnance officers have arrived at different conclusions in this very same matter, after careful experiments with the Tweedie bullet, which is considered to be one of the best of the soft-nos bullets, as this type is often called. The ex periments were made at Frankford arsenal, and this report is made by Gen. FLAGLER on them:

"The mushrooming effect of the soft-nose builts is offset by the so-called explosive effect of the hard-pointed builts at short ranges. The soft-nose builts is inferior in securacy, and is especially inferior in its ability to penetrate hard substances used for de-fensive purposes, making it almost useless to reach roops under cover that would be dislodged by the service bullet."

It remains to be seen whether the new Lee-Metford bullet is free from the objections which our ordnance officers thus noted in one of the same general type tried here.

There ought to be no interference with those able-bodied squatters in the Indian Terrivery who have made arrangements to go to and squat upon the vacant lands there. There is much unoccupied land in Cubs at this time, and tobacco can be raised on some of it. The crop is profitable in good seasons. The squatters have agreed to take firearms with them to Cuba for self-protection or any other use. That is right. It is the custom of the ablebodied men there, both Spaniards and Cubana, to carry guns. The rights of squatters must be defended in Cuba as well as in the Indian Territory, where there are red men.

We are happy to know that a code of by-laws has been drawn up for the projected Cubat colony in arms. This leads us to guess that the expeditionary squatters are Americans ac quainted with the old Yankee system of town government.

The finest feature of the scheme is yet to be mentioned. Each man in the armed expedition is to pay into the han is of the squatter Treas arer a membership fee of \$100, and to buy his own gun and to pay his passage to Cuba. If this by-law shall be strictly enforced we do not think it will be necessary for the Government to send out a fleet of craisers to catch the squatter-carrying ship.

It is pleasing to learn that the London sewspapers' reports of damage to the bull of the St. Paul by the shaking of her engines were the result of bad reporting or malice, and not of negligence or poor work on the part of B'rer CRAMP, the builder.

Olney the Outshiner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your vers frank and lucid compliments to Secretary of State Olney in THE SUN of to-day are, I think eminently opportune and well deserved. Especially am I pleased with what you say in regard to his manifest genius and profound culture in statesmanship and diplomacy; remarking further that his commanding position in the Cabinet is, there and elsewhere, an intellectual force to be reckoned with.

I sincerely regret that with his ability and grace and general fitness, he is not now found in he exalted seat unworthily occupied by the present President of the United States.

In my opinion Mr. Olney is the aptest and ablest Secretary of State we have had since seward, or perhaps I should say since Marcy went out of office.

Great men, however, not wholly unlike other eople, sometimes make mistakes; and, as it seems to me, Mr. Olney has grievously erred in thoosing to stand before the world as a pro-Spanish official rather than as a pro-Cuban na But for this one serious fault, I should be glad to see him retained, if he would be re ained, under the McKinley Administration.
New York, Dec. 29. GROTIUS JUNIOR.

Not a Fallure at All.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUF: The gentleman from Sullivan county who has written to THE SUN in opposition to the Choate Senatorial movement, and my distinguished friend, Field Marshal Payn, in his Columbia county organ, both intimate that the Hon William M. Evarts was a failure in the Senate of the United States. The same criticism was not infre quently heard during Mr. Evarte's stay at Washington A brilliant man, a great lawyer, a profound thinker and a logician of rarest power, every one had expected that his entry into the Senate would be signal

ized by some Websterian demonstration.
I saked Senator Evarts during his term in the Sen ate why these criticisms were heard, and he frankly replied: "Please bear in mind that great speeches ar ily heard on great occasions and when great opportunities. All the questions that have brought out magnificent bursts of oratory are now questions of the past. Nullification, slavery, and secssion no longer command public attention. If the portunity arises, I shall be heard." And Senator Evarts was heard. The late Police Commissioner French, who was one of the few men who regularly read the Congressional Record, called my attention to senator Evarta's speech on the fisheries question, and to the masterly way in which he had marshalled hi acts and the splendid eloquence with which he had clothed his logic. During the delivery of that great speech-the greatest of the session-the mem th houses and of the Diplomatic Corps po the Senate Chamber to listen, and hastened at its close

to tender their congratulations. Mr. Evarts was not a fallure in the Senate. He wa the most distinguished member of a body that had little opportunity to make itself distinguished. Very JOHN A. SLEICHER.

Public Lavatories.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: The question of permitting the erection of klocks under the elevated railroad stations for the purpose of selling news-papers has been agitating the minds of our City Fathers for some months past, but they have over coked another, and in my opinion more important

New York is in all other respects one of the fore nost cities in the world, but in the matter of providmost cities in the world, but in the matter of providing lavatory facilities for inhabitants she is probably
one of the most backward. It is strange that this deficiency has not been remedied before. The want of
convenient toilet rooms is not only a source of great
discomfort, often undoubtedly leading to atchess,
but to it may be traced the downfail of many a young
man who sequired the drinking habit through being
obliged to enter salcons to obey the laws of nature.

I may also add that the closing of salcons on Sundays has emphasized the needs of the community in
this direction.

frection.

ould suggest that the space under the elevated
ad stations be utilized for the purpose of erectrailroad stations be utilized for the purpose of erecting a lawatory, at say every thirl station, each alternate one to be for the use of females. This would give a tollet room at about every fifteen blocks along the route of an "L" road, and would probably come near meeting the necessities of the case.

T. MOSHRAY ANOS.

Popular Subscription for Cuba.

To the Editor of The Sch-Sir: Probably most Americans feel a strong desire to see Cuba free and a willingness to aid her if they knew how. the following plan solve the matter: Let a leading newspaper, or a number of papers, start a popular respaper, or a number of papers, start a popular baseription. The amount of each donation should be sail, so that every one could give his mitt, making it every sense a popular movement If 6.000,000 mericans contributed \$1 each, in the course of six onliss the effect of the resulting \$0.000,000 would rry possinly tedecisive. The figure is large but no realer than the cause, and no xesater, we sail know, and the generosity of the American people when istly aroused.

justly aroused.

The result would be one more grand confirmation of the "power of the press," and would proclaim, so that all the word must heed, that Commbia, though loath to occree a weaker neighbor at the nontro of the sword, is ever ready to lift on high her torch of liberty and, by every peaceful means, to diffuse its glorious light throughout the globe.

BRIGHTON, Mass., Dec. 31.

Inn Muclaren for London.

From the Illustrated News.

There is some probability that the Rev. Dr. Watson of Liverpool, so well known as "lan Maclaren," will by and by take up a pastorate in London. As Dr. Watson is a brilliant orator, he would no doubt imme distely take his place in the front rank of London preachera

> Encouraging. The old year has gone, Let It alide! Time goes running on, But we abide. Was the old year bad? Let's forget it. A new one's to be had, Why not get it? The old year died game But the new do may you.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS, the nation unless sanctioned by the Congress of

Parther Answers by Great Americans to the Hon, Richard Olney.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a previous article, published in THE SUN of Dec. 23, showed the views of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison on the jurisdiction of Congress in reference to our foreign relations. I shall now present the opinions of the leading statesmen since their time, including the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, and show the precedents that have been established on that subject. On Feb. 10, 1821, Henry Clay offered this resolution in the House of Representatives:

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives partie pate with the people of the United States in the deer interest which they feel for the success of the Spanish provinces of South America, which are struggling for their liberty and independence, and that it will give is constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the sovereignty and independence of the This resolution was adopted, and a motion to

amend it by a provise "that this resolution shall not be construed to interfere with the independent exercise of the treaty-making ower" was rejected.

From this it appears that the House of Repre entatives of the Seventeenth Congress, led by Henry Clay, regarded it as one of its functions o give "its constitutional support" to the Pres dent in the recognition of foreign nations, and that, too, without regard to any supposed terference with the independent exercise of the treaty-making power;" and that in this case it did take the initiative in the recognition o these States.

On Jan. 29, 1822, the House followed this up by calling upon President Monroe for informaion as to the condition of the South American States which had declared their independence.

How did President Monroe and his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, receive this call on the part of the House? Did they tell it that it was none of its business, that " the power to recognize a so-called republic as an independent State rests exclusively with the Executive" Let the answer of President Monroe speak for tself. It bears date March 8, 1822:

"In transmitting to the House of Representatives the ocuments called for by the resolution of that House consider it my dufy to invite the attention of Con ress to a very important subject, and to communicate the sentiments of the Executive on it, that should Congress entertain similar sentiments, there may be such cooperation between the two depart nts of the Government as their respective right and duties may require."

There is nothing exclusive in this. He con-"his duty" to invite the attention of Congress, he desires its cooperation, and he admits that it has "rights" and "duties" in connection with the subject. He then takes Congress into his confidence, proceeds to describe the condition of these States, and declares his opinion that, as the result of the contest between these States and Spain is manifestly settled in their favor, "the new Governments have a claim to recognition by other powers which ought not to be resisted."

This message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who, on March 28, reported the following resolution:

"That the House of Representatives concur in the opinion expressed by the President in his message of the 8th of March that the late American provinces of Spain, which have declared their independence and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized by the United States as Independent nations.

This resolution was passed by a vote of 167 to , so that it appears that 167 out of 168 mem pers of that House believed that it had jurisdio tion in the matter of recognizing foreign States. The Senate concurred in the action of the House, and thereby declared its jurisdiction. And thus the South American republics were duly recognized by the prompt cooperation of the Execu live and Congress, in the words of Mr. Monroe

as their respective rights and duties required. The recognition of the South American repub lies was followed in the next year by Mr. Monroe's celebrated message of Dec. 2, 1823, which promulgated what is known as the Monroe doc trine. But there is nothing in that document which arrogates to the Executive the exclusive right of settling our foreign affairs. It is merely in expression by the President of what he b lieved to be the sentiments of the people of this country in reference to foreign interference upon the American continent. It bound no one and could not, because the Legislature had no participation in it.

John Quincy Adams, who, as Monroe's Secre tary of State, assisted in the preparation of that message, never attempted to exclude Congress from participating in the conduct of our for fairs. On the contrary, when h ucceeded Monroe in the Presidency, thought it to the interest of this country that we should be represented in the convention of American republics to be held at Panama, he did not consider it his exclusive right to send Commissioners to it, but he sent a message to Congress rec-ommending such a mission. The debate on that message was participated in by the leading men in Congress, and fortunately it gave to the great "Expounder of the Constitution" an opportunity of declaring his views as to the right of Congress to control the President in foreign as well as in domestic affairs.

The following is an extract from the speech of Daniel Webster, as reported in 2 Congres sional Debates, Nineteenth Congress, first session, pp. 2,021-2:

" We saw, for instance, looking at these documents that our Government had declared to some of the vernments of Europe, perhaps it has declared to al the principal powers, that we could not consent to the transfer of Cuba to any European power. No so long as it receives the approbation and support o Congress. If Congress be of opinion that this course of policy is wrong, then he agreed it was in the power of, and he thought, indeed, the duty of Congress to interfere and to express dissent. • • • If any contleman thinks, therefore, that we ought to take no treasure, under any circumstances, to prevent the transfer of Cubs into the hands of any Government, European or American, let him bring forward his tion to that effect. If it should pass, it will effectively prevent the repetition of such declarations as have been made."

Daniel Webster, therefore, believed in the power of Congress to "interfere" with the foreign policy of the President, and that the President can "maintain his ground only so oug as it receives the approbation and support

of Congress." A striking instance of the pertinacity with which the House of that day maintained the doctrine that Congress was an essential factor in the conduct of our foreign affairs. afforded in the case of Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico. That gentleman, having officially used language supposed to commit the United States to the execution of the Monroe dectrine in favor of Mexico, the House or March 27, 1826, passed this resolution:

"That the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire and report to this House, upon what authority, if any, the Minister of the United States to the Mexican republic, in his official character, declared to the plenipoten tlaries of that Government that the Uni have pledged themselves not to permit any other power than Spain to interfere with their [the South American republics'] independence or form of govern

This resolution was passed not because the

House did not approve the Monroe doctrine, but

because Congress had never acted upon it, and the House did not propose to allow it to be quoted as authority until Congress had endorsed . Mr. Poinsett hastened to explain, in a letter to Mr. Clay, Secretary of State under Adams that he had " always considered that declaration [Monroe's message] as a pledge, so far as the language of the President can pledge the nation, to defend the new American republics from the attacks of any of the powers of Europe other than Spain. That the people of the United States are not bound by any declaration of the Executive is known and understood as well in Mexico, where the Government is modelled or our own institutions, as in the United States themselves. But in order to correct any erroneous impression these words might have made on the minds of the Mexican plenipotentiaries, I explained to them, in the course of our conference this morning, their precise meaning: that the declaration of Mr. Monroe, in his message of 1823, to which I had alluded, indicated only the course of policy the Executive of the United States was disposed to pursue toward those countries, but was not binding on

Mr. Clay, in transmitting this letter to at House, declared that "the United Street contracted no engagements mer made an to the Governments of Me America, or either of them, that the States would not permit the interfere foreign power with the independence or la

went on any attempt by force had been made rope to subvert the inby allie the south erect upo . no rains of their free inmonarchical systems, the people of the States would have stood pledged, in the of the President of the United States any foreign State, but to themselves and to posterity, by their dearest interests and inches duties, to resist to the utmost such attempt, and it is to a pledge of that character that Mr. sett above refers." Here it will be seen that Mr. Clay admits that the Monroe message did not pledge this Government "to any for State." With this admission the ligues was satisfied, and the matter was drepper

When the question of recognizing Texas carra before the country in 1836 the House claimed that the expediency of its recognition should left to the decision of Congress. Andrew Jacque son, the then President, was not the man to give up any lawful right, or to yield any new rogative of his high office, but he had bebrought up in the school of Jefferson and Mail. son, and he cheerfully recognized the propriety of deferring to and cooperating with Congress in a matter of so much importance. In his message of Dec. 21, 183d, he says:

" In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives it is distinctly intimated that the ex-pediency of recognizing the independence of fer a should be left to the decision of Congresa. In a riew on the ground of expediency I am dispute concur, and do not therefore consider it necessary : right of the Executive, either apart from or in a function with the Senate, over the subject. It be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and the Legislature in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probaleading to war with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its per is must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, when there may be reasonable ground to prehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our country and a perfect guaranty to all other nations of the lines and prudence of the measures which might be

We may, therefore, add Andrew Jackson to the list of Presidents who believed that Congress should be consulted as to the propriety of recognizing a foreign State.

In 1849, when Hungary was struggling for its ndependence, Zachary Taylor, then President, sent Mr. Mann as a special agent to obtain information as to the status of the insurrectionary movement. In his instructions to Mr. Mann Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State, says:

"Should the new Government prove to be, in your opinion, firm and stable, you might intimate, if you should see fit, that the President would in that event be gratified to receive a diplomatic agent from Hungary to the United States by or before the next mee ing of Congress, and that he entertains no doubt whatever that in case her new Government should prove to be firm and stable her independence would be speedily recognized by that enlightened body.

President Taylor and Mr. Ciayton therefore stand committed to the right of Congress to ecognize a new Government, and it is to be inferred that they, like Jackson, would have left he matter to the decision of that body. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

SUNBEAMS.

-Wages in the lumber country of Montmorency ounty, Mich, have fallen to the lowest figures reporded there, \$12 to \$15 a month.

-Judge Buckingham of Shelby county, Ind., has een applied to for an injunction to restrain all clergeymn and magistrates from marrying the sor of one Snodgrass to a girl neighbor.

-One citizen of Atchison, Kan., found himself the other day s party to three lawsuits in as many dif ferent courts at the same time, one of the cases being a divorce action brought by his second wife. -While leading a cow to water at Dentenville Can., a boy tied the rope to the bit of a aridie which he was carrying and slipped the bridle over

his head. The cow ran away, and he was dragged and fatally injured. -Large shipments of eggs are spoken of more Kentucky does a share toward supplying the markets was shown by the shipment by one firm at

Lancaster of 13,050 dozen in one day. -Church congregations of Portland, Me., in the event of a pastor's illness could easily have a ser non by borrowing the Y. M. C. A.'s graphophone, which is charged with sermons of a preacher known from Brooklyn to Jerusalem. It contains also sev eral hymns.

-Dr. William Ebberd, who was one of the plo neers of Madison county, Ind., died lately at his home near Frankton. The sermon which was delivered at his funeral he wrote himself three years go for the occasion. Besides being a farmer and practising as a physician he was an Adventist preacher. In recent years he had suffered perse ution from some unknown for who burned his barns and wrote threatening letters to his family.

... There are more broweries in California than there are in Illinois; more distilleries in Massachusett than there are in Kentucky, and more clear-ties other States of the country combined. In Novel ber the internal revenue receipts were \$7,-57 an increase of \$117,670 over last year; from bacon \$411 325 a loss of \$166 362 and feet for mented liquors \$2,318,144, a loss of \$139,312.

-Stiverttes of Delphi, Ind., have inaugurated a new fashion in basket parties, to which the I'm stake baskets of good things covered with white of veilow naukins, according to their political and ing to their preferences and must pay for them ac ording to the weight, not of the bankets, but of their owners, who thereupon become the purchas ers' partners for the evening. Each buyer lifts all girl to the scales and those of the white cloth and sixteen kisses to the gold men's one.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Of 28,000 applications for patents in England so far this year, more than one third are for improvements in bicycles.

William Onlone, the London East End past, better known as "Spring Onlens," spent his Christinas in prison for being drunk and disorder y-

Signor Crispi has taken time by the forelook in having his marble monument erected in the Napies cometery. The only inscription on it is "Crispi." Russia's Crarina, a worthy granddaughter " Queen Victoria, is fighting the practice of so and

tobacco prevalent among the women at the She is said also to have shut down on beband's allowance of cleareties. She is allowed to be not so well liked as she was. British Generals have privileges not are letter peers in the English police courts, S. Olpps, who was recently summoned for rithbicycle on a footpath at Altershot, sent his servers to pay his fine of five shillings and to be not be apology, which the magistrate accepted. Several peers' wives who were guilty of barrying unions.

gled lapdogs in their carriages were imaged to al

tend court in person last year. Swallow-wort, or the greater celandine (Che) dontum majus), which Dr. Denisruk's nascria is a cure for cancer, has long been used by country pole ple to remove warts. The doctor uses the juice of the plant diluted, both externally and inter in external cases injecting the fluid hypoder around the cancerous growth, According Lancet, however, experiments with his +: other observers have not confirmed his resu

Lord Savile's estates have already part that he is dead must pay a tax of a million to the Treasury. He and his brothers were a gittimate sons of the eighth Earl of Scarle who bequeathed to the eldest as much of his ; city as he could. As in law they were not 2 to each other, the heaviest death duties were soad whenever the estates changed hards. this has happened three times in fifture The late baron was raised to the peerage in 12 and to continue the title a special remainder had to be created in favor of his nephows, as if they had

been strangers in blood.